

## FOR WOMAN AND HOME

### CURRENT READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Notes of the Modes—A Jaunty Street Suit—Badges of Matrimony—Love of Wealth a Dangerous Evil—Rose-Colored Wool.

**T**HE Marie Antoinette effect is still felt occasionally, though there are few who find the genuine effect becoming. The prettiest of these modes is the combination of the soft scarf with the flaring hat.

The severe effect of the hat is softened by the softness of the scarf. A smart jacket of russet brown camel hair has a ripple basque set all round, and is lined with white as an offset. Broad revers of velvet roll back from the full gigot sleeves, extending to the bottom of the coat in front. Around the throat is a broad scarf of creamy chiffon, tied in a huge bow under the chin and allowed to fall its full length.

The Marie Antoinette hat is composed of a flaring brim of russet brown beaver, with a low, flat crown of braided felt in russet brown and white. Directly in front is a huge bow of white crepe. A pretty scarf is in Roman stripes of the softest crepe, and has a border of brownish lace. Long scarfs

pearly tan melton has a flaring skirt, all smartly stiffened and lined with golden brown taffeta. The jaunty little coat is as short as possible, and has a ripple back, showing its lining of golden brown. The new-style sleeves are wonderfully fetching, standing out in the stiffest possible manner right at the shoulder, then suddenly fitting the arm as closely as a glove. Pointed straps of the goods, ornamented with a lot of tiny gilt buttons, adorn the sleeves. By the way, many of the smart new sleeves in street costumes show button decorations.—Ex.

#### Adoration of Wealth.

A very serious and noticeably growing evil, which it behooves all right-minded parents to carefully consider and endeavor to eradicate, is the immense importance that is attached to wealth and its luxuries by the children of this generation in what is known as the "smart set." It would be amusing, if it were not sad, to see the exaggerated respect which these ignorant and necessarily indiscriminating little beings feel for money and money's worth and how they choose their friends, not because they are lovable, but because they are in a certain set—and because their parents are known for the position acquired by large possessions. Even the little ones esteem it an honor to be among the intimates of those who possess the lion's share of this world's goods. It is a curious and melancholy study to note how this taint of the "almighty dollar" runs through modern childish life.

A little girl of the period receives a bit of jewelry or silver as a gift, and the name on the box is immediately

#### Dangerous Curling Tongue.

The face of woman, it has been stated, "burned the topless towers of Ilium." The statement, however, is poetic, and the towers that were fired were, after all, only Ilium's affairs. But the head, which means, of course, the hair of woman, it is now roundly declared, has very nearly fired one ship, and may, for aught we know, have fired a thousand. For it seems that when woman goes down to the sea in ships she is apt to secrete about her a potential conflagration in the shape of a spirit lamp. She wants the apparatus to heat the tongs with which she communicates those artless undulations to her hair that the ocean air does not agree with. So, in the privacy of her stateroom, she fills her lamp continuously with contraband fuel, strikes the careless match, and lights the irresponsible flame. Her things are disposed conveniently all around. The stateroom wabbles more or less—and something happens, not in Ilium, that is quite prosaic and concerning us all. There doesn't seem any help for it, either. She needs must curl her hair. The only way to stop her that appears to have suggested itself to anybody is that stewardesses should be straightaway charged to confiscate her lamp. And what then? A stewardess, after all, is woman, too. Is it to be supposed that she doesn't curl her hair or that she hasn't a curling apparatus of her own? We trow not.—Philadelphia Times.

#### Linon Capes.

The momentary fancy for linen cape collars seems to be waning. They are not, as a rule, specially becoming and are only liked as a novelty. Some of the latest costumes have sleeves perfectly straight from shoulders to wrists, being hollowed out under the arms and at the inside of the cuffs to shape them. These, however, are not becoming or very comfortable, and are not liked as well as those with puffs and the regular leg-o-mutton shape. The princess dress is enjoying its usual bit of attention. Almost every season a few handsome costumes of this sort are brought out, and as they are very becoming to some figures, there is always a demand for them.

#### A Toothsome Dish.

Beat two eggs until light. Add one cup of milk, two tablespoonsful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and half a cup of corn flour. Beat well. Sift one teaspoonful of baking powder with one cup of wheat flour, and add to the mixture. Beat again, and bake in a quick oven in jelly-cake pans about fifteen minutes.

#### To Clean Windows.

The really best method of cleaning mirrors and windows is to rub them with a paste of whiting and water. When this dries polish with dry chamols and remove the powder. A little alcohol in cold water also gives a brilliant polish. Soap suds should never be used.

#### Rose-Colored Wool.

"Fashion deals only with the unattainable," complains a young matron, whose tastes are toward luxurious dressing, but whose purse pulls her the other way. "I so seldom read of anything a person can really afford," she declares. Well, there are no end of lovely, inexpensive things, and, indeed, almost any of the costly models can be reproduced in cheaper materials and made by some clever dressmaker, making the expense very trifling. Now, for instance, for the house, in the very face of all the costumes breathing elegance in every line, there are a number of exceedingly smart and dainty rigs to be gotten up at a very small cost. There are wonderfully pretty chailie delaines in Dresden effect for the dressier gowns, to be combined with ribbons showing the tones in the tiny flowers of the goods. There are soft plain wools in every tint, to be combined with inexpensive lace and velvet. A pretty house gown is made of rose-colored wool, very soft and fine, combined with embroidered mull and deep rosy velvet. The skirt is unlined and allowed to fall naturally, adding much to the graceful effect. The blouse bodice is fitted smoothly over the shoulders and brought into loose folds at the waist by a pointed girdle of velvet. A plain stock of velvet finishes the neck. Over the tops of the

#### Badges of Matrimony Abroad.

Badges of matrimony were worn by all other nations, but tabooed by American women. The Germans wear a little cap or hood, of which they are very proud, and "donning the cap" is a feature of the wedding day among the peasants of certain localities. The Russians are always seen, even in the hottest weather, with a thick cloth of dark hue twisted about their heads. In New Guinea the young woman lets her hair hang about her shoulders, but when she is married this is cut short. Chinese matrons braid their hair like a helmet. In Wadal the wives color their lips by tattooing them with the thorns of the acacia, then rubbing with iron filings. In parts of Africa the married women perforate the outer edges of their ears and lips and stick rows of grass stalks in them, and among a certain Mongolian tribe, the Manthes, the women wear suspended from the ear a little basket full of cotton, to which a spindle is attached. The universal American wears what she likes, regardless whether it be matronly or not, and the daughters will select articles suitable only to married women.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

**W**ITHOUT WATER there can be no growth of plants. Its supply in right quantities is one of the great problems of agriculture. The law of capillary attraction has been widely discussed, yet it is understood by few. It is evident that the same law that causes water to rise in the soil, causes it also to find its way into all living plants.

So far as possible, we will undertake, by means of the accompanying illustrations, to show the manner in which the water is supplied to the plant. In the illustration in this column is shown a cross section of a root. It is very highly magnified, so as to show the cell structure. In the center we see a disc composed of numerous compact and small cells. This might be denominated the pith of the root. Technically this is called the axis of the root. Around this axis are layers of softer cells, the number of layers differing in roots, largely on account of age. In the illustration there are five layers between the axis and the

Were there no exhaustion of films by root absorption or by evaporation there would consequently be a suspension of water movement; but any exhaustion causes a movement toward the point of least density. Technically, this is called restoring the equilibrium. From which it is evident that the root draws water from all the moist soil around it, even though the root comes in contact with very little of the soil.

#### Fruit List for Oklahoma.

Col. Henry E. Glasier, vice director and horticulturist of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, recommends the following varieties of fruits for general trial in the territory, the recommendations being based in part on trials already made and in part on the record these varieties have made in different states, especially those nearest the territory. Descriptions of varieties and reasons for selection will be given in a bulletin soon to be issued.

Apples—Summer: Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper, Horse, Maiden's Blush. Fall: Fall Queen, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, 20 Ounce. Winter: Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Gano, Shockley, Winesap, Romanite.

Peaches—Alexander, Elberta, or Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Late, Chinese Cling, Old Mixon Cling.

Plums—Wild Goose, Coc's Golden Drop, Botan, Burbank, German Prune, Pears—Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Le Conte, Seckel, Keiffer and Easter Beurre.

Cherries—Early Richmond, English Morello, May Duke, Montmorency. Grapes—Concord, Campbell's Early.

#### Labrador Fruits.

A writer in *Outing* says: "In spite of latitude and Arctic current, Labrador is the home of much that is delicious in the berry world. Three varieties of blueberries, huckleberries, wild red currants, having a pungent aromatic flavor, unequalled by the cultivated varieties; marshberries, raspberries, tiny white capillaire toberries, with a flavor like some rare perfume, and having just a faint suggestion of wintergreen; squabberries, pearberries and curlew berries, the latter not so grateful as the others, but a prime favorite with the Esquimaux, who prefer it to almost any other; and lastly, the typical Labrador fruit, which, excepting a few scattering plants in Canada and Newfoundland, is found, I believe, nowhere outside of the peninsula—the gorgeous bake apple. These cover the entire coast from the St. Lawrence to Ungava. Their beautiful geraniumlike leaves struggle with the reindeer moss upon the islands, carpet alike the low valleys and the highest hillsides, and even peep from banks of everlasting snow. Only one berry grows upon each plant, but this one makes a most delicious mouthful. It is the size and form of a large dewberry, but the color is a bright crimson when half ripe and a golden yellow at maturity. Its taste is sweetly acid, it is exceedingly juicy, and so delicate that it might be thought impossible to preserve it."

#### Wheat in France.

Agricultural depression has its capricious sides in France; the greater the fall in the price of wheat, the greater the acreage under the crop, and the less the yield, says a correspondent to the *Michigan Farmer*. Good corn, on appropriate land, only will produce many bushels of wheat, and that is one of the most feasible plans to combat low prices. For the moment, the trend of French farmers is a new departure to raise mutton. The demand of the latter is very great and constant, and neighboring nations are put under contribution for sheep that France could as well produce. It is a day dream to expect to be able to compete with Australia in wool, but she and Argentine can be fought over the supply of legs of mutton and of cutlets. Save pork and ham, the French dislike salt-meat; they are equally averse to tinned meat, and the only way they like the boiled down preparation is in the form of extract, to make soup. Frozen mutton would meet with a sale were foreign shippers to provide centers for its distribution, and prevail on the custom authorities not to cut up and disfigure the carcasses as if they contained smuggled cigars or flasks of cognac.

#### Cheap Root Cellar.

I want to tell your readers how I made a storage place for roots last fall that carried them all through the winter in good shape, and it cost scarcely anything but work, says a North Dakota reader of *Farm, Stock and Home*. It was simply posts eight feet long, set on end and held in place by poles flattened where they laid on the top of the posts and spiked on, with cross poles, or old joists, of which I had some, laid about four feet apart from end to end of the lines of posts. The posts were placed eight feet apart lengthways of the structure and ten feet apart the other way, the whole frame being about 10 by 30 feet. Over this I built a straw stack, instead of burning the straw. After the stack was built we burrowed through one end of it until we came to the "cave" inside, easily made the burrow large enough to carry in our roots and pumpkins, even the potatoes went in there, and the whole thing was done. Some fresh straw was put on the stack this fall, and my storehouse is even more frost proof than ever, and I don't see why it will not last for several years. Primitive, to be sure, but cheap.

Big Cargo of Produce.—The White Star steamship *Georgic*, a new cargo steamer, arrived in the Mersey, Liverpool, September 14, 1895, with what is described as "the biggest cargo of American produce that ever left New York." The *Georgic* is the largest cargo boat afloat, and she certainly brought a vast quantity of merchandise. On her freight list are 750 cattle, 9,000 sheep, 3,000 quarters beef, 136,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bushels of corn, 550 bales cotton, 2,000 sacks flour, 1,800 bags oil cake, 1,800 cases and 1,700 boxes bacon, 300 barrels and tins of provisions, 9,000 packages lard, 3,900 barrels resin, 700 barrels glucose, 1,000 cases canned goods, 300 packages soap, 400 barrels wax, 300 barrels extract, 1,000 barrels lubricating oil, 100 tons wood, 3,000 packages acetate of lime, 150 barrels oxide of zinc and 10,000 packages of cooperage stock.—Ex.

Killing Caterpillars.—A farmer in an Oregon paper says: "Every year I hear of the caterpillars destroying whole orchards, and there is nothing that can be disposed of more easily. I bore a hole in the tree deep enough to reach the sap, fill with sulphur and then plug it up. The result is magical. The sap takes the sulphur to every branch and twig and the caterpillars die at once. I gather the insects up by the pint under the trees that have become infested with them before I noticed it and destroyed them. I have never known the remedy to fail and I never knew a tree to be injured by it, and I have pursued this course for years."

Winter Protection.—Winter protection is important. Trees are often pronounced tender which with a little more care would merit a different verdict. As an animal needs a little extra bedding in very cold weather, so a tree—particularly a young tree whose the roots are near the surface—needs a mulch of some sort to protect it. For this purpose nothing is better than well-rotted barnyard manure, applied to a depth of four or five inches and spread so as to cover an area of three or four feet on each side of the tree. Such an application serves the double purpose of protection and food.



TAILOR-MADE GIRL UP TO DATE.

of dull black chiffon or crepe de chene are lovely with a black costume, or, indeed, with a costume of any color.—Ex.

#### Jaunty Street Suit.

"A lady is told by her gloves and shoes," says the sage. Why not by all the general details of the toilet, for a true lady will pay attention to every part of her dress as well as the gloves and shoes. She will see that her gown, though severely plain, is well brushed and in perfect repair; she will look well to the edges of the skirt, and mend carefully the tiny little breaks which



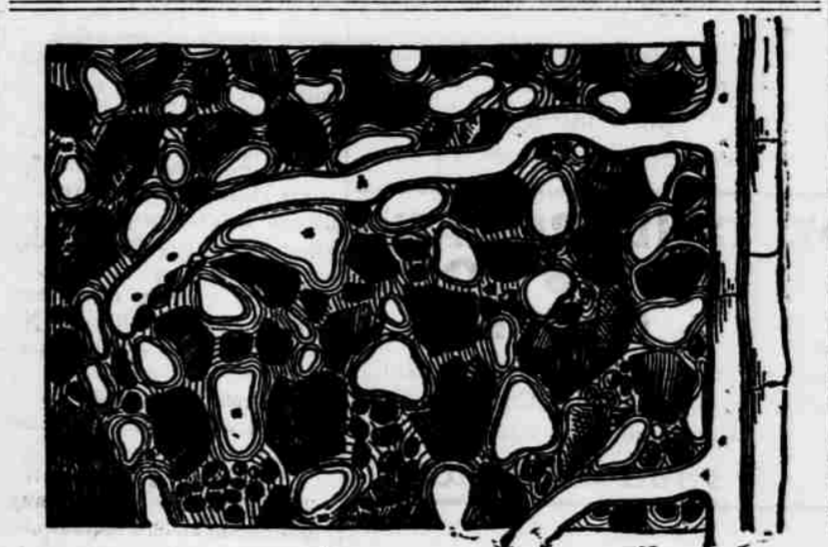
appear so soon, even with the best of care, and above all she will see that her costume is befitting the occasion, and that she is not likely to attract undue attention on the street. The more refined women invariably choose soft, quiet colors; though they may be as light as one please, they must be subdued and soft. Meltons are in great favor for the jaunty street suits so in vogue this fall, and will be worn all winter with the addition of a heavy fur wrap or collarette. A swagger gown of



sleeves is arranged a pointed frill of creamy milk mull, embroidered with black rings, and further adorned by huge knots and loops of rosy velvet.—Ex.

#### The Reward of Fractiousness.

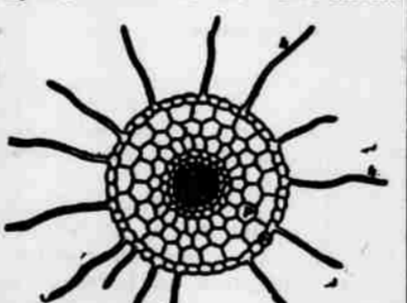
"Yes," said the business man to the clergyman, "I've lost a good deal of time in my life."  
"By frittering it away, I suppose."  
"No; by being punctual to my appointments."—Boston Courier.



PLANT ABSORPTION OF WATER.

outer layers. These cells are marked p. They are soft, have very thin walls, and have an affinity for water. What this affinity is, we will not undertake to say here. There are in nature substances that have an affinity for each other and will pass through other substances to form a junction. The outer layer of all, marked e, is the epidermis. Some of the cells on the epidermis elongate and are called hairs. In the illustration they are marked h. These hairs penetrate the soil in all directions. They are able to approach the particles of soil so closely that they break the film of water covering each particle, or rather force themselves beneath it, and are thus themselves enveloped by the watery film.

In the large cut is shown a minute section of the epidermis, a root hair, particles of soil and air spaces, all still more greatly enlarged. Each minute particle looks like a good-sized stone, but of course this is not the case. The white spaces, such as those marked a, are filled with air. The curved



lines around the dark portions are films of water. When water and air thus mingle in the soil the conditions are best for the growth of most of our trees and plants. When all of the space is filled with water the plant is deprived of oxygen and in time will die. If all of the space is filled with air the root dries, growth is suspended, and frequently death results.

The outer wall of the root, or the epidermis, is shown at e. e. The enlarged hair is marked h. Where the hair is marked c. c. is a portion where the soil grains closely adhere to the hair. So close sometimes is this connection that it is found impossible to separate them by means of washing. Both the grains of soil and the root-hair are covered by the watery film. This water does not sink down into the air spaces as one might suppose, for the particles of soil have greater attracting power on account of the closeness of their connection than the general law of gravitation. In fact, it is but the law of gravitation applied in a different direction.

Not only is the root-hair covered by the water, but it absorbs the water, as do also in turn the inner cells of the root. Wherever two such particles of soil, or two hairs, or a hair and a particle touch each other the two films of water unite and become one. Whenever the film of water around a hair becomes thin it supplies itself from all the other films of water, for "water seeks its level" here as well as in the more obvious application of the law. Thus the films tend to be always of the same thickness, and this flow of water from particle to particle to renew exhausted films is what causes the upward movement of water in soils.

Delaware, Green Mountain, Brilliant, Goethe.

Strawberries—Michel's Early, Crescent, Wilson, Bubach No. 5, Capt. Jack, Parker Earle.

Raspberries—Kansas, Sowhegan, Gregg Cuthbert, Progress, Turner.

Blackberries—Snyder, Kittatiny, Early Harvest, May Dewberry.

#### Climatic Influence of Forests.

Elisee Reclus, the eminent French geographer, in his work, "La Terre," treats of the climatic influence of forests as follows:

"One may say in general terms that forests are similar to the sea in their influence, reducing the natural differences of temperature in the different seasons, while the destruction of forests increases the difference between the extreme heat and the extreme cold, imparts greater violence to atmospheric currents and to torrential rains and a protracted violence to droughts. Marsh fevers, even, and other epidemic diseases have often made an irruption into a district when woods or simple screens of protecting trees have fallen before the axe. As for the water flow, the climatic conditions on which it depends, one cannot doubt for a moment that the clearing away of the woods has had the effect of disturbing its regularity. The rain, which the interlaced branches of the trees allow to fall drop by drop, and which would swell up the spongy mosses upon which it fell, or which would trickle slowly across the dead leaves and the long, fibrous masses of the roots, flows away at once with rapidity over the soil to form temporary streamlets, in place of sinking into the ground to descend to the depths and rise again in fertilizing springs, or glides rapidly along the surface and goes to lose itself in rivers and floods. The ground above becomes arid in the same proportion as the running waters increase below. The full rivers flowing become changed into inundations and devastate the adjacent country, where immense disasters follow."

#### Raising Kaffir Corn.

Plow the ground as soon as it is warm enough to grow corn. Put in fine condition by harrowing and floating or rolling. Then take a press drill, stop all holes but two in eight holes or three in nine holes, and set so as to plant three to five pounds per acre.

Set drill to run three inches deep. When two inches or so high, harrow. Now keep harrowing to keep weeds down until you cannot harrow any more. Then cultivate so as not to ridge up the rows. Much depends upon good, shallow culture.

When the first seed heads are ripe, if you wish first-class fodder, take any good binder, and as your rows are 32 inches apart, you can cut two rows at once and bind it as you would wheat. Shock in any manner, and when dry stack it. Any good threshing machine will handle it by removing all the concaves and you will have clean seed and good fodder. Get your seed ground or chopped, as you like, and you have feed for man or beast. The whole seed cannot be beaten for chickens nor the ground seed for milk cows. Plant the white seed to secure the best results.—Kansas Farmer.